inde a prophet of the Old Testament, who led by faith, than a modern reformer. Napoleon with the assistance of a vast and complicated machinery conscripted an army of hundreds of thousands of men, but o'Conneil attracted an audience of half a million people. He felt and enforced the lesson of liberty, that all men are equal before the law. The majestic power of such a foliowing behind such a leader conquered the prejudices and convinced the judgments of Sir Robert reel and the Iron Duke. The victor of Waterloo surrendered to the united demand of Ireland voiced by her greatest son. It was a signal triumph of moral force and constitutional method, where revolution had always failed. The Liberator, as his countrymen lovingly named him, found his victory incomplete, the redemption of his people impossible under the operation of land laws which were the legal cover for every form of persecution and injustice.

With the suffrage so restricted that there was no popular representation, the Irish delegation was filled with members blindly obedient to one or the other of the two great English parties, and Indifferent or hostile to the interests of the vast non-voiling population whom they misrepresented. It was not in the power of O'Conneil or of any man to inform the British Parliament or the English constituencies of the real condition of Ireland, when the large majority of Irish members denied the existence of wrongs to be righted or evils to be remedied. O'Conneil saw that the only possible relief was to have all Irish questions relegated to an Irish Parliament, and he boldly struck for a repeal of the Union. His object was not to dismember the Empire, but to secure the administration of Irish domesila affairs to the Irish people—a thought evilently suggested by the success of the Federal principle in the United States. The despair of O'Conneil was the birth of Home Rule. It was not to dismember the Burpire, but to secure the administration of Irish domesila affairs to the Irish people—a thought evilently suggested b

of the majority in England, Scotland and Wales. (Applause.)

The patriot and statesman saw the impending faming. The combined operation of laws which suppressed manufacturing and varied industries, and drove a whole population to agriculture, which permitted neither freedom of transfer nor security of tenure, and subjected whole countries to ruck rents and evictions by absentee landlords, was cultainating in one of the most frightful calamities which ever befell a nation. He made one last, grand and pathetic appeal. Parliament was deaf, his colleagues from Ireland were indifferent, and o'Connell died of a broken heart.

Three millions of people dependent on public relief, a million dead from starvation and fevers, one-half the population of the country seeking in exile homes and an opportunity to live are the cold figures which crystallize for the historian results, but the horrid details are beyond the power of language to describe, or the magination to grasp. From the depths of this misery sprang revolution, herote efforts, desperate conspiracies, every form of patriotic endeavor, or wild unreasoning vengance to be suppressed by an ever present and overwheiming force. It was the opportunity of the office-hunter and adventurer, of the Keoghs and Sadhers, to secure by popular favor power which could be barriered for place or pelic.

PARNELL AS A LEADER.

In a representative Government, composed of different States, existing under divers conditions, the pride of Empire, the sense of security, the feeling of nationality, will always combine the united force of the whole against the effort of any part to violently disrupt the While the fight lasts and the fever of nation-

State. While the fight lasts and the fever of nationality is on, they will be blind and deaf to the just demand of the disastished member. The necessity of the disastected and injured Commonwealth is a competent and incorruptible feader, and a united and loyal representation in the Federal Congress.

Such a commander, with devoted followers, will know no party, except that which recognizes his demands, will permit no measures to pass until the petition of his people has been heard and its prayer answered. This ideal leader was Charles Stewart Paruell. (Cheers.) The time was not yet ripe for this new force. It was a needed preparation, both for the Irish people and the Imperial Parliament, that the old methods should be fairly tried under a leader of ability and integrity. He was found in that picturesque and most interesting personality, Isaac Butt. He tried to convolidate Irish representation for Home Rule. He was compelled to accept candidates who cared more for their Liberal or Tory affiliations than for Irish measures. He was surrounded by members who feared the social astracism of London society, and longed for the rich places in the British Gvil service. Yet this brilliant, contragous, undennted patriot, struggling with poverty, besieged by hadilifs, sacrificing his professional meome to his public duties, rose from every defeat, to begin anew with unabated ardor and hope, his battle for justice and liberty.

His fight was within the lines of his party, and he His fight was within the lines of his party.

His fight was within the lines of his party, and he never succeeded in convincing its managers that Ireland had wrongs to redress, or of teaching them that coercion was not the way to settle Irish questions and give peace to the Emeraid Isle. At the hour when the prospect was darkest, and the Irish were despairing of their cause, there appeared upon the field a champion who presented none of the externals of heroism or leadership. No hera'd trumpeted his coming, no applease greeted his arrival. His comrades had not noticed his presence, the enemy was not aware of his existence. He hated publicity, but was deathed to be the most conspleuous figure in the Empire. He disliked to speak, and whenever possible avoided the forum or the platform, but he was to effectively veice the demands and principles which had tayed the resources of the greatest orators of a nation justiy famed for eloquence. He was cold in manner, undemonstrative, self-poised, imperfurbable, neither clated nor depressed, and yet he became the idol of the most impulsive of peoples.

pressed, and yet he became the idol of the most impulsive of peoples.

The weakness of leaders is their jealousy of talent among their followers. Many a cause has been imperilled or lost and many a party driven from power because the chief could not endure the praise bestowed upon his lieutenants. Parnell welcomed ability, and gave its possessor every opportunity for distinction. His superiors in cloumence, like sexton and Redmond. His superiors in cloumence, like sexton and Redmond. In literature, like McCarlite and O'Connor, in journalism or popular appeal, like sullvan, or O'Brien, or Dillion, or Harringkan, were given the places where they could best serve. If he had ambittons other than for his country, they were never apparent. If he had likes or animostics, they never stood in the way of a useful man occupying his proper place.

GOD SAVE TRELAND.

GOD SAVE TRELAND.

chester mariyr, "God Save Ireland." He saw that for Irishmen to plot against the Castle or hurl themselves on the bayonets of the soldiery was madness He proclaimed that any man who committed a crime

selves on the bayonets of the soldery was madness. He preciaimed that any man who committed a crime was a foe to Ireland. He found that Home Rule was a subject for delate, which the House of Cammons would wearly listen to and both parties unite to hill. And yet he resolved to win by moral force and constitutional methods.

He became master of the rules of the House, and then used them to stop its business. With only three who dared follow, he attacked 600 and old, entrenened in the forms, the usages, and the traditions of centuries. "No measure shall pass until the demands of Ireland are granted," yet his hather cry. Tories were shocked, Liberals indiffmant, Radicals amazed, and the Speaker paralyzed. Isaac Baut feared the result, and withheld his support. Shaw thought the movement was not respectable, and most of the Irish members agreed with him.

Parliamentary procedure is the growth of generations of representative government. It is the pride and glory of England. It preserves the constitution, and crystellizes into law the opinions of the people. It permits the weight of popular sentiment to so balance parties as to put power into the hands of the one which, for the time, best voices public opinion. To interrupt the smooth and accustomed working of this venerable machinery was account d little less than sacrilege, and believed to be flat treason. Obstruction burled for the moment parties an innosities and ambitions, and brought together all elements to crush the obstructionist. Though threatened with the unknown perils and punishment and the fightful possibilities of being named by the Speaker, though menneed with suspension, and put under the ban of personal and social ostracism, though treated with devision in the House and contempt in the press, the undismayed and unruffied leader stood with his little band across the path of public business, demanding justice for Ireland.

He baffled the statesmen who had led the House of Commons for generations by showing them that they

end unruffled leader stood with his little band across the path of public business, demanding justice for Ireland.

He haffled the statesmen who had led the House of Commons for generations by showing them that they could neither stop nor suspend nor expel, for he was acting strictly within their own amony. Then said Mr. Gladstone: "When you show us that a majority of the members from Ireland ward legislation, we are prepared to listen and act." This proposition could not be saitsfactorily answered. Parnell believed that the people of Ireland were with him, but he knew, as did the House, that their representatives were not. Senates do not go belief senators to canvass their constitueits, and Farnell recognized the fatal force of Mr. Gladstone's proposition. Party leaders, as a rule, are eminent and powerful within a forgalzed lines, and by the skilful handling of men and measures.

Great crises develop original rendus for the emergence. His Abraham Lincola. They win triumphs by methods which the veteran soldier has learned n ither in school nor on the field and which he citter devices or distrusts. Parnell was the most resourceful of men, with unlimited confidence in binary, and the rare faculty which inspires unqu'd fioning obedience in others. He said to the frish people, if you believe in me, you must be represented in Parliament by members who will act with me, and who can neither be misled, nor intimidated, nor bought. Give your answer to Mr. Gladstone's challeage. The response has no parallel in the history of the electrante under free governments. It was, "Select your own candidates, Mr., Parnell, and we will elect them." Exprience had demonstrated that under the pressure and temptations at Westminster and the disintegraling influences at home, something more than a common sentiment was required to keep constituencies solid and members constant. For this purpose Parnell took control and perfected the machinery of the Land League, which had been organized by Michael Davitt.

THE DEPFICULT LAND QUESTION.

THE DEFITCULT LAND QUESTION.

It is difficult for Americans to appreciate the Irish land question. Real estate with us is sold and exchanged as freely as any other commodity. A bargain with regard to the soil has all the incidents of other commercial transactions. But the land system of Ireland had made a large majority of the population the tenants of a few landiords. The laws were whally tenants of a few landowds. The laws we're wholly on the side of the landowners and administered by their agents. The comfort and misery of millions of human beings, the peace or annest of the Kingdom, was not dependent upon legislation, but on the whilm or wisdom of irresponsible and unrelated individuals. The necessities of a spendthrift is London, losses at the gambling table at Homburg or the irritation of the lord against his vassals, would raise rents beyond the possibility of their being earned, and evict thousands to die by the roadside without compensation for improvements or opportunity for defence.

It is a frightful commentary on the situation that during the famine which carried over a million of men, women and children to their graves, there was plenty of food produced in Ireland, but it all went for rent, while the potatoes, the sole resource of the tenant, rotted in the ground. The ship from America laden with provisions for the starving passed at the entrance of the harbor of Coris three vessels salling out and filled with export wheat. The British Parliament, the most conservative of bodies, and ruled by land of pro-

The Ingredients of the Manhattan Beer Are guaranteed to be absolutely pure Malt and Hops only. The J. Chr. G. Hupfel Brewing Co., 229 East 38th-st.

prietors, became so impressed with these conditions that between 1970 and 1890 it enacted several of the most sweeping acts ever put upon the statute book for the relief and protection of the tenantry of Ireland

most sweeping sets ever put upon the statute book for the relief and protection of the tenantry of Ireland. (Applause).

Thus in gaining control of the Land League, Parnell had the deepest interests of the people as the foundation for political sentiment and personal loyalty. When he entered Parliament at the head of 83 out of 103 representatives from Ireland, he held in one hand party power and in the other the homes and the fortunes of his people. He had returned in triumph. The Commons were bewildered. The calm and confident leader, who had defled them with three followers, now faced them with these followers, now faced them with the larger number of the Irish members behind him. "I have come with the majority you demanded," he said, "will you listen now." From that hour the Irish question became the foremost factor in British politics, and Parnell the most powerful member of the House of Commons. The time-worn policy of coercion put him in Kilmainham jail, and it became not the cell of a criminal, but the paiace of an uncrowned king. The Ministry which imprisoned him negotiated with him as with a conqueror.

The question was not on what terms will we set you free, but on what conditions will you accept release the did not mince matters. He demanded, and was accorded, the settlement of arrears of rent, the amendment of the land act, the abandonment of coercion and the retirement of Mr. Foster, the coercion Minister. As Parnell, fresh from prison, entered the House, Mr. Forster, the defeated Minister, in a memorable speech, placed upon the brow of the victor this wreath: "I hink we may remember what a Tudor king said to a great Irishman in former times, "I all Ireland cannot govern the Earl of Kildare, let the Earl of Kildare, govern the konorable member for Cork, then let us acknowledge that he is the greatest power in Ireland to-day."

The Torics halled his alliance with delight. The

day."
Tories bailed his alliance with delight. The Tories halled his alliance with deniant members who had denounced him as an arch-conspirator, and believed him to be in league with assasins, now embraced him as an associate and bid high for his support. Local self-government became a conservative war cry. The principle which has been the contempuous football of parties, became the chief plank in their platforms. (Applause.)

INSENSIBLE TO FLATTERY.

But Paraell was insensible to flattery and unmoved by promises. He wanted measures and not pledges He was cordial with the party which was at the moment most likely to adopt and pass his bills, but he cared nothing for either party. He became the

moment most likely to adopt and pass his bills, but he cared nothing for either party. He became the potential force in the Government. He made and unmade Cabinets. He harled the Gladstone Ministry from gower and defeated that of Lord Salisbury. He compeled the adjournment of Parliament and an appeal to the country. The conversion of Mr. Gladstone to Home Rule for Ireland is the most momentous event in the English politics of our generation. He went to defeat and out of power on the issue, and has steadily kept it as the test of fath. The splendor of this statesman's acquirements and achievements obscures his dejects and weaknesses.

He has had, in his time, no equal as the lender of the Opposition. Peerless as an orator, resourceful, versatile, aggressive, positive, fertile in attack, and skilful in retreat, he soon puts his adversaries in the wrong, and regains the confidence of his countrymen. It is only in power that he shows uncertainty of policy. When he is burdened with the responsibilities of government, it often happens that it is only after he has made up his mind that he is in doubt. But in the heat of battle and the fury of the fight this hero of many fields does not waver, and Home Plu'e is a desperate struggle until an Irish Parliament convenes on Dublin Green. He saw that Parnell represented the Irish people, and formulated a Home Rule bill to meet their demands. His defeat, coming, as it did, through the defection of cherished friends, intensified his ardor and confirmed his purpose. He made the principle of Home Rule the cardinal decirine of his garty, and challenged Torles and Liberal Unionists to go to the country upon the Issue.

and Liberal Unionists to go to the country upon the issue.

Ireland no longer fights with one arm tied and the other held back by faise friends. Parnell freed them both. Ireland no longer struggles alone, her cause is the stake of one of the great parties of England, and made so by Parnell. (Applause.)

Where all others had failed, he succeeded. The weary waiting, the almost hopeless struggle of a century for local self-government, has nearly ended, and the victory is practically won, because, with the existing and growing sentiment and party support in England. Scotland and Wales, backed by a united front from Ireland, the first act of the Parliament to be elected next year will be a complete and satisfactory measure of Home Rule. This is the triumph of Parnell. The laws now in force for the benefit of Ireland, which are the direct result of his efforts, would immortalize the memory of any statesman, and give him high rank on the list of pariots.

During O'Connell's time every act proposed for the relief of the Irish people was killed, but nineten bills were passed suspending the wait of habeas corpus, and

During O'Connell's time every act proposed for the relief of the Irish people was killed, but nineteen bills were passed suspending the writ of habeas corpus, and twelve to facilitate evictions and enlarge the area of crimes and punishments. Isaac Butt's brilliant career presents to the historian years of splendid effort and barren results. Not a single measure of importance rewarded his labors. Upon Parnell's monument his grateful countrymen will inscribe four acts which are a distinct recognition of tenants' rights, and long strides toward the redress of tenants' wrongs. (Applause.)

THE LESSON OF HIS LIFE. lesson of Parnell's life is the superiority of co-

stitutional over revolutionary methods. that nothing is impossible for Ireland in the Imperial Parliament if her sons are both united and wise. His agitation gave a distinct impulse to the English Democracy, and educated and s rengthened the radical element in British politics. I have often heard the remark in London that Americans interest themselves about Home Rule in Ireland only because the Irish form so important a factor in the American electorate. It is an ignoble reason for a popular sympathy which is universal in the United States. Our hearts have often been touched by Irish distress, and our minds and imaginations fired by our Irish fellow-citizens, but Home Rule appeals to us as an American principle. It has so superbly stood the strain and been to classic to the needs of a century of progress, that resistance to its beneficent operation in other lands arouses our interest and excites our amazement.

Parneli appeals to us with peculiar force as the grandson of Old Ironsides. The victories of the Constitution were the pride and glory of our young Navy and are the inspiration of our White Squadron. At every supreme crisis in Parnell's struggles were visible that a proper the control of the contro His agitation gave a distinct impulse to the

every supreme crisis in Parnell's struggles were very supreme crisis in Parnell's struggles were very supreme crisis inherited from our hero of the seas, his hour of greatest danger, when the Pigott conspinate was weaving about him a chain which threatened destruction of both himself and his cause, his independent of the particular complexity of the property of th vindicated, and again the acknowledged leader of a great constitutional reform, and at the moment of his grandest triumph, Liberals, Radicals and Home-Rulers were greeting him with cheers such as never before resounded in the House, "Parnell stood there with his arms folded, a block of ice amid the general flame." I saw Wendell Phillips grouse the coldest and most critical andience in New-England to madness and fary without making a gesture or raising his voice above a conversational tone. The superbly controlled passion of the speaker fired the minds and imaginations of his hearers. Their leader of iron and ice grew in the susceptible hearts and brains of Irishmen until he became idealized into a supernatural figure sent by God for their deliverance. (Applause.)

HIS INTEGRITY AND COURAGE.

Integrity and courage are common qualities in repr entative men, but with Parnell they were faculties and Gambetta moulded a republic out of chaos, but his focs were scattered, defeated, humiliated, and the vast majority of his countrymen were supporting him Cavour brought together the warring principalities of Italy and created Italian nationality, but he was lead ing his people of one race and one creed to the fulfilment of the dream of centuries. Bismarck touched the springs of Teutonic patriotism and confederated the German Empire, but his nighty hand gathered the cords of unity which had been long waiting the grasp of a meiting

cords of unity which had been long values of a master.

It was Parnell's task and fame that he brought together four millions of his countrymen, who had been for generations torn by bitter feads among themselves, and then converted the thirty millions of an alien race and faith in the confederate states of the Empire to see the Justice of his course and join in demanding of the Imperial Parliament that Ireland should be granted foliar domestic affairs self-government and Home Rule.

(Appliance)

(Applause.)
As the rays of the morning sun for coming ages penetrate the shades of the Cemetery of Glasnevin, and glance from the tomb of TrConnell, the liberator, to the monument of Parnell, the deliverer, may they llumine the homes of a contented, happy and prosperous people. (Cheers and applause, loud and long continued.)

TEMPERANCE WOMEN SPEAKING IN BOSTON.

Boston, Nov. 15 (Special).-The meetings of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union were held in Trenont Temple this afternoon and evening and at the Park street Church this evening. The meeting in the Temple tills afternoon was addressed by Lady Somerset, and this evening Mrs. Leavitt addressed a large au dience. Lady Somerset's discourse was eloquent and was listened to by an audience that crowded every part of the big ha.l. In the course of her address she said: "Men and women are atheists and free-thinkers said: "Men and women are atheists and free-thinkers because they have so n a spurious Christianity. They want to see a real reflection of the living Christ, and that will be the bow set in the cloud which will tell them the Son of Righteonsness has indeed risen. The sceptles, the literary cymics of Paris have remained spellbound hour after hour, listening to the pleading words of a simple English girl, because in Catherine Booth they recognize a living power which they could not understand, and they were obliged to how their heads before the reflection of the living God."

The pulpits of many of the churches in this city and subarbs were occupied to-day by visiting delegates to the convention.

A TEXAS BANK GOES UNDER.

New-Orleans, Nov. 15 .- "The Times-Democrat's" Tyler, Tex., dispaich says: "After a successful career of twenty years the banking house of Bonner & Bonny has been forced to the wall. For some time those Camiliar with its affairs have known that the bank meminir with its analysis actions that it would be able to pull through all right. Yesterday, however, ite paper went to protest in New-Orleans, and last night T. L. Campbell, receiver of the International and Great Northern Rallway Company, ran an attachment against it for \$535,000.7

SNOWFALL IN THE NORTHWEST.

St. Paul, Nov. 15.-Several inches of show fell here o-day. Reports from various parts of the Northwest indicate that the storm was general. At Moorhead hree inches of snow fell and a blizzard is threatening. It snowed all day at St. Cloud. Half a foot of snow fell last night and this morning at Aberdeen, S. D., and it is drifting hadly. It is the first snow for the season and farmers are poorly prepared for it, much grain still being in the ground and little plongling done.

The Empire State Express of the New-York Central continues to make its wonderful schedule of 440 miles in 503 minutes every day, 52 1-3 miles per hour, actual running time. See dime table.

JEALOUSY LEADS TO MURDER.

ONE ITALIAN SHOOTS ANOTHER FATALLY.

A WOMAN THE CAUSE OF THE BLOODSHED-THE SLAYER ARRESTED.

Another of the constantly recurring stories of Italian ntrigue followed by murder engaged the attention of the Sixth Precinct police yesterday. The chief actors n the drama are Vincenzo Riberito, Leonardo Lerubbio and Rosa Dudurno, a middle-aged woman, to whom both the men were attached. Crazed by jealousy and an unlimited supply of bad beer, Lorubbio yesterday afternoon fired two shots at Elberito, from the effects of which the latter died in the Chambers Street Hor pital last night.

The story forms a sort of parallel to the plot of Cavalleria Rusticana, now being played at the Casino. About ten years ago Riberito, who is forty years old, came to this country and almost immediately went to live with Rosa Dadurno, whom he had known in former days. Two children were born to them, and then, in 1884, Riberito deserted the woman and went back to Italy.

About a year afterward the woman met Lorubbi who is about fifteen years her junior, and with whom she has lived ever since. Riberito had almost been orgotten by the pair, until he suddenly appeared i their rooms on Saturday afternoon, having that morning landed from the steamer which brought him from Italy. The den where Lorubbio and the woman lived is on the ground floor of a tenement-house in the rear of No. 47 Baxter-st. It is approached by a narrow passageway called " Bottle Alley."

There was a stormy scene between the three where Riberito appeared and demanded the return of the woman, to whom he deemed he had a prior right. Lorubbio swore that Riberito should never have the oman. Riberito went away, vowing vengeance.

Nicolo Marco, the infant son of Antonio Marco, who with his wife lives in the rooms adjoining those occupled by Lorubbio. The house, the yard and the alley were filled with a motley crowd of men and wome frinking, smoking, playing cards or squabbling. Among the throng was Riberito, who, with a man nam Pasquale Marezzo, had gone into Bottle Alley from his emporary lodging, at No. 41 Baxter-st. It was ust ten minutes to 6 o'clock when Lorubbio, with etermined look on his face, came out of the main corway of the house and walked up to Riberito, The buzz of the crowd was instantly hushed. They knew instinctively what was coming.
"You insulted my wife yesterday after having

wronged her," hissed Lorubbio. "Now I want re-venge." Marezzo, it is said, pushed Lorubbio away, saying: "Don't get up a fight here. Go back to th Lorubbio went into the house, but a minute or two afterward returned. With him was the woman Dadurno. As he again approached Riberito, the woma drew from the folds of her dress a 38-calibre revolver and put it into his hand. Riberito started back and in the same instant Lorubbio sprang on him, caught the throat, threw him against door, and thus held him fast. levelled the revolver. There was a flash, two lond reports rang out and Riberto dropped to the ground

With the smoking revolver in his hand, Lorubbio ra out of the yard and up Baxter-st., followed by a howling, cursing crowd. Lorubbio darted behind a truck and there stood at bay, menacing the crowd with hi pisto. Detectives Schirmer and Price were in the neighborhood and they started on a run to the scene of the murder. A boy pointed out Lorubblo as the man who had done the shooting. The detectives advanced upon Lorubblo and pounced upon him from both sides. Lorubblo fought like a flend and tried madly to use his revolver. The pistol was beaten out of his hand. Then cursing and kicking and fleredy striking out at all near him, he was dragged back to Bottle Alley. One or two applications of a sidek were sufficient to quiet him, and then he was identified by Riberito as the man who had fired the shots. The woman followed her lover to the Elizabeth-st. police station, probably with some idea of saving him, and was there promptly put under arrest. neighborhood and they started on a run to the scen

rito was taken to the Chambers Street Hos pital, where he made an ante-mortem statement just before he died to Coroner Messemer, charging his assailant with shooting him without provocation. He also fully identified the murderer.

TRAGEDY IN THE SALVATION AMY.

A PRIVATE SHOOTS HER CAPTAIN AND THEN COMMITS SUICIDE. Omaha, Neb., Nov. 15,-The muster of the North

estern division of the Salvation Army, at Omaha, to eet La Marechale Booth-Clibborn, of France, termi nated in a tragedy. While yet the bell of the Army' neadquarters in Omaha totled for a dead Sunday and be soldiers were filing slowly out of the barracks, the ell, and with a groun, one of the Army's captains fell to the pavement bleeding from the mouth a nestrils. Her body had not yet lodged on the sidewalk when the second report from the pistol was heard, and a private reeled from the ranks, and staggering blindly of smoke from her own pistol.

It was just after 6 o'clock in the evening and the Army's forces had guthered at the barracks for the purpose of making its usual parade prior to services. The presence in Omaha of the official heads of the Army in France and America-La Marechale Booth Clibborn and her brother, Commissioner Ballington Booth, had drawn hither all the torces of this division which includes Iowa, Minnesota, the Dakotas and Nebraska. For four days the Army has held daily and nightly demonstrations and the work was seemingly meeting with great success. The real motive for the neeting with great success. The real monter for the learful double crime is not so clear as it might be, but the indications point to a rather queer combination of jealousy and semi-religious frenzy. The body of Nettle Birdier, the murderess and suicide, rests on a marble slab at the city morgue, and her victim, Captain Hattle Smith, of the Salvation Band, at Oskaloosa, Iowa, is awaiting death at her temporary boarding

A NEW STEAMER FOR THE LAKE TRADE. Chicago, Nov. 15 (Special).-The Anchor Line will

ave a new steamer in its fleet between Chicago and Buffalo next year. She will be what is called nonitor patiern, which differs from the old-style craft by having decks perfectly straight fore and aft. Other wise, she will be built like the ordinary lake steamers The new boat will be 300 feet over all, 275 feet keel, 40 feet beam, and 26 feet hold, and will have triple expansion engines of 1,200 horse-power, fed by two bothers. The cost will be \$175,000. The Union Dry-Dock Company, of Buffalo, which is to build the new boat, will have her ready for service by June.

A CHAPEL AND MONASTERY DEDICATED. A chapel and monastery of the Sacred Heart, erected

in Shonnard Piace, Youkers, by the Capuchin Fathers, were dedicated yesterday in the presence of a large gathering. The chaptel was dedicated at 10:30 a. m. by Archbishop Corrigan, assisted by Father Corley, of Youkers, and Monsignor Obcholzer. Bishop Wigger, of Newark, celebrated portifical high mass, and Father Lings, of St. Joseph's Church, was the assistant priest, and the Rev. Father Corley, of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, was the deacon of the mass. The subsection was Father Bolsinger, and the Rev. Father Thomas con was Father Bolsinger, and the Rev. Father Thomas McLoughlin was master of ceremonies. The Rev. Dr. Brann, of St. Agnes's Church, this city, delivered an ele-quent sermon in English, and the Rev. Father Audermat, of the Capuchin Order, delivered a sermon in German. Among other clergymen present were the Rev. Bonzventure Frey, ex-provincial of the order; Monsigno McDonnell, Father Edwards, Father Lorencius and Fathe Cashmer. In the afternoon, the monastery was dedicated,

the Capuchin Fathers and the clergy being present. The new monastery of the Capuchin Fathers is on or of the highest points in Yonkers. The tract of land owned by the order consists of six acres. The building, which cost \$50,000, is two sides of a quadrangle. The north wing is for the accommodation of the Fathers, and the cast wing is now used as a chapel which will seat about 500 people. This chapel eventually will be part of the con

THE EMPEROR'S HAREM.

"139 Unfortunates Held Captive in the Palace at Pekin,"

The "Palace at Pekin,"

The "Palace of Earth's Repose" is where the Empress of China helds her court and rules over the imperial harem, whose only glimpse of the outside world is what they can see in the imperial flower-garden. The present young emperor, in addition to his seven lawful concutines, has already no less than one hundred and thirty others in his harem.—H. O'shea's article, in the Rustrated American. Such is the life of the most highly favored of Chinese women—prisoners within the palace walls they eke out an existence in real slavery. American women know no slavery but that which depends on themselves. Sometimes they are women know no slavery but that which depends on themselves. Sometimes they are overworked, "run-down," weak and alling—then is the time to turn to the right medicine. The one who takes Dr. Pierce's Favorito Prescription emancipates herself from her weakness and becomes a stronger and a happier woman—more than that—a healthy one. For all the weaknesses and aliments peculiar to womanhood, "Favorite Prescription" is a positive remedy. And because it's a certain remedy, it's made a guaranteed one. If it fails to benefit or cure, in any case, you get your money back. Can you ask more!

INTERNAL REVENUE AFFAIRS

PERATIONS OF THE SERVICE SHOWN IN THE COMMISSIONER'S ANNUAL REPORT.

Washington, Nov. 15 .- The annual report of W. Mason, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, which has just been submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, contains a mass of interesting information in regard to the operations of that service. The total receipts for the last fiscal year from all sources were 8146,035,416, an increase of \$3,440,719 over the re ceipts for the previous fiscal year. The estimated exegses for the next fiscal year are \$4,522,580. During the year 698 stills were destroyed, and ninety-sevel were removed, involving the arrest of 378 persons.

The aggregate amount of taxes collected from tobacc luring the last fiscal year was \$32,796,270. The decrease of collections for the year as compared with those for the previous year was 81,162,720. reduction by the act of October due to the 1, 1890, of the tax on snuff, chewing and smoking tobacco, January 1, 1891, from 8 to ents per pound, and to the repeal of special taxes relating to tobacco, May 1, 1891. The tax on cigars and cigarettes was not changed, and the collection therefrom were increased \$1,386,650. of taxed tobacco and snuff was 15,650,884 pounds; the increase of tobacco and snuff exported was 4,289 pounds, and the increase of tobacco and snuff imported and withdrawn for consumption was 165,701 pounds. The increase of taxed cigars was 387,002,784, and the tecrease of cigars exported was 40,066, and of cigar imported and withdrawn for consumption was 29,740, The increase of taxed cigarettes was 451,284. 080, and of cigarettes exported was 35,224,200. decrease of cigarettes imported was 594,875. amount of claims for rebate of taxes on tobacco and shuff under the Act of December 15, 1890, allowed and paid is \$1,118,202; the amount rejected, \$1,984. and the amount outstanding is \$14,973.

The Commissioner recommends the repeal of Sections 3,364 and 3,393, Revised Statutes, providing for the ase of caution labels on packages of tobacco. He say that both of these sections are wholly unnecessary.

The Commissioner says that there is nothing to re ort in connection with the legitimate manufacture plum in the United States under the provisions of the Tariff Act. In order to make this law effective several mendment will be required, among which is one for feiting illicit factories and duly authorized factories there is any serious violation of the law. to re-use stamps, or to have in possession stamps that ave once been used. In addition to this, the missioner suggests that Congress further amend the act by requiring all dealers in crude oplum to keep ooks and to make returns.

The quantity of spirits (115,962,389 gallons) produced and deposited in distillery warehouses during the fiscal year ended June 20, 1891, is more than the production (109,275,928 gallons) of the year 1890, by 1.686.461 gallons. There was an increase of spirit withdrawn for scientific purposes and for the use of the United States of 958 gallons. The quantity of spirits distillery warehouses June 30, 1891, is the larges quantity so held at the close of any fiscal year. This stock on hand has grown from 61,000,000 in 1888, to 68,500,000 in 1889, to 89,700,000 in 1890, and finally to the above quantity, nearly 113,000,000, in 1891 The quantity of distilled spirits in the United States except what may be in customs bonded warehouses October 1, 1891, was 152,945,773 gallons

The Commissioner announces his purpose of substituting weighing for guaging in ascertaining the quantity of distilled spirits subject to tax. He has contracted for 2,300 scales or weighing beams.

Tables in regard to the production of oleomargarine show an increase from year to year in the production both for consumption at home and abroad vember 1, 1886, the date the law went into effect ntil June 30, 1889; a decrease during the year ends June 30, 1890; and during the year ended June 30 1891, an increase of production over any former year, but a decrease for exportation. The total production of oleomargarine during the year was pounds, an increase over last year of 12,068,877 pounds; in receipts, \$291,632. Statistics show that great strides have been made in the production and onsumption of oleomargarine in the dee oil to the value of \$10,000,000 being imported from the United States during the calendar year 1890 The farmers found that this large output of artificial outter did not interfere in the least with those of them who made a high grade of butter.

In a chapter on sugar, the Commissioner details the ection of the Bureau in providing for the payment o bounty as authorized by the Tariff act. The number sugar producers who have applied for license is of sugar producers who have applied for ficense is 4,006, and their estimated production is 613,376,380 pounds, of which 572,403,380 pounds is cane sugar. The production this year by ficensed producers will probably not be in excess of the following estimate: tane sugar, 465,009,000 pounds; beet sugar, 25,009,000; sorghum, 2,000,000; maple, 10,000,000; total estimated production, 502,000,000 pounds. It is estimated that the amount of bounty to be paid for the upontation of the year ending June 30, 1802, will be

estimated that the amount of bounty to be paid for the production of the year ending Jane 30, 1802, will be as follows: On came sugar, \$6,012,500; on beet sugar, \$500,000; on sorghum sugar, \$40,000; on maple sugar, \$176,250; total, \$0.628,750.

This country is a large consumer of sugar, the people using more per capita than those of any other country except England. In the last fiscal year 3,485,442,325 pounds of sugar were imported, of the value of \$105,061,431, and 512,261,530 pounds were produced. The amount of sugar produced in the United States is about one-eighth of the amount consumed. The Commissioner recommends that the law be amended so as to provide for the transfer of a license or the issuing of a new license to successors or legal representatives in case of the death of a person who has obtained a license, or a change of firm or transfer of business securring after July 1 and after a license has been issued. The Commissioner estimates that the receipts from all sources for the current fiscal year will aggregate \$150,000,000. In order that the receipts shall reach this figure, there will have to be a considerable increase in the collections from distilled spirits, formented liquors and clgars.

TRAINED COOKS AND NURSES FOR THE ARMY. Washington, Nov. 15 (Special) .- The hospital corps of the Army is about to be reorganized in and, if the present plan proves satisfactory, the service will secure the class of skilled cooks which has been recommended by various commissary-generals as necessary for the health of the soldier, while civilians will have an opportunity to obtain appointments as nor ommissioned officers of the Army. The plan which the Secretary of War has just approved contemplates the formation of two companies of instruction for the hospital corps, each company to consist of about fifty men who will be selected from civil life. The Surgeon General will write to all medical colleges and training schools for nurses and other similar institutions for recruits, so that the enlisted strength of the Army may be no longer drawn upon. Each company will be officered by three medical officers, a captain and two lieutenants, and have as its non-commissioned force three hospital stewards and four acting stewards. duties will consist of the usual drills and examinations in professional subjects. After the men have become thoroughly familiar with their duties they will be assigned to posts for actual duty. One branch of the assigned to posts for actual duty. One branch of the new school will comprise instruction in the theory and practice of cookery, and it is expected that not only will the men of the corps become proficient in this valuable art, but that other enlisted men of the service can be included in this branch and that the school will ultimately furnish trained cooks to the line of the Army. The first of these companies has already been organized and is in active operation at Fort Riley, Kansas, while the other will be stationed at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming.

BURIAL OF DONN PLATT.

West Liberty, Ohio, Nov. 15 .- Donn Platt was buried o day at Macochee. The ceremony was the simple service of the Catholie Church, and his body was laid to rest in the family tomb without the least display. but the line of carriages that followed the hearse to the grave told of the esteem in which he was held. Donn Platt contracted the illness which resulted in his death while on a trip to Cincinnati to attend a reunion of a literary club of which he had long been a member At this meeting he prophesied his early death. He was on his way home from that meeting, at which he said in a speech: "In another year Donn Plait will have joined the sflent majority." He was conscious up to a few hours before his death, and almost his last words were, "Well, I must die-why not die now. Father William Conway, of Belliontaine, officiated to day, Archbishop Elder being unable to be present The pall carers were Colonel Frank S. Dond, of New York; General Henry M. Cist, Cincinnati; James W. Welch, West Liberty: James A. Oder, Bellfontaine; Governor James E. Campbell, Columbus: W. R. Fisher, West Liberty; John Murphy, Chelman; Jadge Moses F. Wilson, Cinchmati; Judge W. R. Warner, Urbana; Charles G. Miller, Cleycland.

YOUTHFUL ROBBURS AT MOREISTOWN.

Morristown, N. J., Nov. 15 (Special).-The arrest on saturday afternoon of Warren Stiles, seventeen years old, on the charge of breaking into the hardware store of A. G. Phillips, on Monday night last, has created much speculation as to his complicity in the many de predations that have recently exercised the people here For some time past fires have been of frequent occur

vent. When the building is entirely completed it will contain four sides, which isy around a quadrangle court on extensively. Stiles said this evening that there about 100 feet square, surrounded with cloisters. being screened with a view of saving them from publicity. He acknowledged that he not only assisted robbing Phillips's store of three revolvers, as charged but participated in stealing \$168 from the desk of Secretary Stanley of the Young Men's Christian Association on the night following. He says he had two accomplices in all of his criminal transactions "Ed Axtell, nineteen years old, and Frederick Timson, eighteen years old. He asserts that the compact was entered into between them to rob the secretary to gain funds to go to New-Orleans, where an uncle of Timson lives.

DR. BRIGGS ON THE MIDDLE STATE.

NO ALLUSION IN HIS SERMON TO RECENT CON-TROVERSIES.

Professor Charles A. Briggs, of Union Theological Seminary, preached in the West End Presbyterian Church in West One-hundred and fifth st., last evening. The pastor, the Rev. J. Balcolm Shaw, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Arthur Mitchell, conducted the services. The attendance more than equalled the capacity of the church, and many people could not get beyond the doors. Dr. Briggs took as his text the wordof I Thessalonians, fifth chapter, twenty-third verse And the very God of peace sanctify you who and I pray God your whole spirit and soul and body be preserved biameless unto the coming of our Lord sus Christ."

The theme was the doctrine of the middle state and progressive sanctification, concerning which Professo Briggs has written much. As he said in his discourse that doctrine is approached by different minds from different points of view. His line of approach is that which looks to Christian sanctification in the manner set forth in the text, with God as the sanctifier. The sanctification must be complete, but carried on by God as a progressive work until its final accomplishment at the second coming of Christ. It is not completed in the day of regeneration, as is held by the believers in the doctrine of immediate sauctification.

We cannot measure Christian sanctification by any such low ideals as this," he said. "We must be trans formed until we attain the fulness of the measure and stature of Christ. Sanctification requires the practice of true holiness. The doctrine of immediate sanctification would overlook the importance of Christ as a means of sanctification. It was necessary for Him to go through all the labors and struggles of practical life before He could earn His crown. The doctrine of immediate sanctification at death would destroy the whole structure of God in this world. The doctrine of progressive sanctification after death is distinct from nan Catholic doctrines of purgatory. It is doctrine of great confidence and of comfort. This doctrine affords hope, for in it we can see that the doctrine allords hope, for in it we can see that the work of Christ begun here might be carried on in the world to come and through future ages until the second coming of Christ. Is there not something exciting and inspiring in this idea of higher endeavor and higher service in the Church of Christ—in the thought that the higher we rise here the higher we will be there?"

Dr. Briggs made no allusion to the controversies in which he is involved.

HE KILLED HIS WIFE WITH A HAMMER.

THEY QUARRELLED AT DINNER AND HE SAYS SHE CUT HIM WITH A KNIFE.

In a quarrel at the dinner table, Alfred Parkes terday murdered his wife Margaret at their home, No. 91 South Sixth-st., Newark, by striking her on the head with a hammer. Parkes was arrested. couple lived unhappily, and have no children. Parket is a maker of brass mountings for harness. He recently came out of the Newark City Hospital, where he had been under treatment for a knife wound, in the breast, which he says his wife inflicted in one of their quarrels. He has not worked since he left the hospital, and yes terday he had been drinking.

At the dinner hour the wife asked him to do something and he refused. A quarrel thereupon arose, and Parkes says his wife cut him with a knife, and he retaliated by striking her in the head with a mallet, knocking her down. Apparently not realizing that the stroke was mortal, Parkes called in a Mrs. Murphy, who lives on another floor, telling her that his wife was sick. She entered the spartment and found the wife lying prostrate and still on the floor. She went out and called a policeman, who sent for an ambulance to take the woman to the hospital. Examination showed that she was wead, her skull having been fractured by the blow.

Parkes was sitting stapidly on a lounge when the collection arrested him, and when he arose the officer secured a carpenter's hammer, which he had been He was heavy with liquor. The sitting upon. murderer was locked up at the Fourth Precinct Police Station, and was committed last night for ex-amination. The testimony of the neighbors is that Parkes is a worthless fellow, addicted to rum, and has been supported by his wife, who was industrious and went out at day's work. On Parkes's left hand was a cut across the back as if with a knife, which seems to bear out his statement that he had been cut by his wife before he struck her with the hammer.

PRISON CLERKS BRIBED WITH TOBACCO.

A REVELATION THAT STARTS AN INVESTIGATION IN ELMIRA REFORMATORY.

Elmira, N. Y., Nov. 15 (Special).-The Board of Managers of the Elmira Reformatory has been the dupe of the inmates for some time, and doubtless regret that at least fifty of those released during the last few years are not yet in prison walls. For years there has been crooked work done by convicts in the last few years are not yet in prison will be reformatory. Were Managers of the Elmira Reformatory has been the dupe of the inmates for some time, and doubtless regret that at least fifty of those released during the institution by which inmates of the reformatory were near Flood Rock. The schooner's bowspit chaet through the engine-house on the dredge and some of the troops the dredge and some of the goar, becoming entangled in the broken timbers, held in of the evil. By the revelation of the trick, which was made by an inmate, about fifty prisoners of the first grade have been placed in the lower grade ranks, and are now marching with the worst criminals and wear-

when a prisoner is taken to the reformatory he can secure a parole in twelve months if a bad mark is not recorded against him. There are three grades of When sentenced a man is placed in the lower first grade. If he is good for six months and receives nine good marks each month, at the end he will be placed in the upper first grade, and if he is good six months in this grade he will be paroled. If he is bad when placed in the lower first grade he is placed in the third grade, the prisoners of which are known by their clothes, members of this class wearing red uniforms. He must stay in this grade at least three months, and if he is bad, still longer. When a guard finds that a prisoner deserves a bad mark he makes a report to the superintendent. These reports are handed in to clerks, who are prisoners. These prisoner clerks record good and bad marks, and keep an eye generally on every one confined in the great institution. The clerks are usually smart, with fair education and supposed to scrupulously observe the rules in order to, at the earliest possible time, receive the long-looked for parole.

How the inmates cheated the law is explained by an x-prisoner, just released. His name is Epstein, a Russian Hebrew. He was sentenced from New-York for two and a half years. He says he was only a short time in the reformatory when he discovered that the trusted prisoners who kept the books wer. "crooked" and were not giving the prisoners had marks when they were reported, and that convicts who ought to be in the lowest grade were in the higher ones. Their method was this: Almost every man in the institution chews tobacco, and they use every possible means to obtain it. A large number of every possible means to obtain it. A large number of the upper first-grade convicts worked outside of the prison as guards, teamsters, farm-hands, coal showellers, janitors, brickingers, etc. These prisoners came in contact with on-siders and managed to get a liberal supply of the weed. They supplied the prisoner-clerks man made fast friends of them: the latter, in turn, ignoring reports of bad marks against them, and, on the contrary, crediting them with good marks. By this incans favorites gained their freedom in the shoriest possible time. It is believed that hundreds of the men who are now in the first grade, got there through the crooked work of the trusted convict clerks, and a thorough investigation will be made.

TOOK NEARLY EVERYTHING BUT THE FREAKS. Grand Rapids, Mich., Nov. 15.-The manager of a

dime museum in this city, E. M. Strong, 4s missing with all available assets, except the freaks and specialty performers. The proprietors are E. M. Strong and W. O. Smith, of Scranton, Penn., C. F. strong having a power of attorney to conduct the business. Salaries are two weeks in arrears,



After-Dinner Coffee Spoons

in Sterling Silver. Among the man patterns which we manufacture would call attention especially to the Golden Rod, Wild Rose, Pansy, Calls Lily and Hollyhoek.

Reed & Barton,

SILVERSMITHS.

37 Union Square.

NOTES IN THE FIELD OF LARGE

A THREATENED STRIKE IN THEATER

NEARLY ALL THE MANAGERS REFUSE TO PO THE ADVANCE IN WAGES.

A special meeting of the Theatrical Protective Date was held in the Torence Building yesterday, to the the best way to enforce its demand for an increase wages for night work in theatres. When the ucton w organized, six years ago, the union scale of wage n made \$1 50 for matiners and \$1 for night performance.

The union now demands \$1 50 for flight work, as a ground that there is just as much to do at night at the afternoon. The result of the meeting is that though a strike will not begin in any of the three to-night, it may be ordered to-morrow or some at night this week, according to the decision of the

centive committee of the union.

The special committee appointed some time up a visit the managers and proprietors of all the the in the city made a report at the meeting reserva to all the managers several weeks ago, formally make the demand for \$1 50 a night. Edward Harrison the first to grant the demand. He paid the advanfor one week, and then joined the Managers' Assection and refused to continue the scale.

Henry C. Miner put off the committee for a te-

then decided to grant the advance, and finally refre to pay the scale, and became an active mem Managers' Association. It was also reported the the only managers who continued to pay the wance were T. Henry French and J. M. He The committee reported that the majority of the managers in this city had said they would pay a scale if all did. Henry E. Abbey last season pa more than the union scale and the union hopes he w continue to pay the new scale, at least. A letter read from Frank Bunce, secretary of the Manager Association, saying that none of the members of the association would pay the scale now demanded. A long discussion followed the report of the con

nittee, and for a time it looked as though a resolute to go on strike at once would be passed, but wise officers of the union prevailed, and it was at in resolved to return to work to-night, ready to quit were resolved to return to work to-night, ready to quit was whenever the Executive Board should order the me to strike. When the strike does occur it will be what least expected. It was reported that the Frohms Brothers had eighteen companies on the road, and it was instinuated that the union could cause them make the meaning that the could be done, but there is little doubt that it would consist in asking the Central Labor Unions in all the cities throughout the country to boycott them and order the local stage hands to go on strike. The 600 members of the union who are employed in and about the theatres in this divascent that they will make a big fight to win. The will be supported by the Central Labor Union and the Knights of Labor. Votes were passed thanking I. Henry French and J. M. Hill for continuing to pay the new scale.

At the meeting of the New-York Federation of

At the meeting of the New-York Federation of Labor yesterday boycotts were placed on the dans made in the factories of Davis & Co., in Serabyfith-st., and Herman Jacoby, in the Bowery, became of their refusal to employ union men. Daniel Baria, of Cigarmakers' Union No. 144, was elected a despite to the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, to be held in Birmingiam, Ala., on Dece-ber 14. At the meeting of the New-York Federation Labor vesterday boycotts were placed on the dg

At the meeting of the Central Labor Federata yesterday a committee was appointed to see Mean Lower, Schmidt and Schwanenfugel and demand the they reinstate fourteen men whom they discharged is leaving Brewers' Union No. 1 and joining the two Central Labor Federation Brewers' Union. They is be boycotted if they refuse the demand.

At the meeting of the Central Labor Union yesters the Bluestone Cutters' Union was suspended for alsoing its members to do the work of granite cutters. A committee from the Parnell Memorial Meeting in the Academy of Music was present and invited the Central

Academy of Music was present and invited t Union to appoint a committee to represent meeting. Several delegates opposed appoint mittee, but a majority vote carried it, and a of eleven was appointed, which went to the

A SCHOONER ON THE ROCKS IN HELL GATE tug cut loose from her the schooner's sterring gent per way and she was carried upon the rocks at the appr end of Blackwell's Island, directly opposite the lightness.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

A STORM NOW IN THE LAKE REGION.

Washington, Nov. 15.-The Sunday morning weight chart displayed the sudden formation of a long, name trough of low barometer, extending from Manitobs ! respectively near Saint Vincent, Minn., Kansas City and Abliene, Texas. The Sunday evening thart showed a ser row barometric depression extending from Texas to Library Superior, with a severe single and marked storm, cents over Wisconsin, which threatens to be very severs over over Wiscoisin, which threatens to be very seves of the great lakes, bringing rain in considerable quantity for the Olilo Valley to the Middle Atlantic States, area that has howered over the country is disastes, hearing the New-England, while another is approaching from Menna, in the front of which there will be a severe cold The rains with this sterm should be sufficiently heary is relieve the condition of drouth in some of the Northern States. Unsetfled weather, with cold and show, may be expected during the first part of the week in most districts.

FORECAST IN DETAIL FOR TO-DAY. For New-England, warmer: increasing clotdiness and rains Monday evening; brisk and high southeasterif winds; rain Taesday.

For Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvanis, New-Jersey, increasing cloudiness and rain Monday and day; warmer; brisk and high southeasterly winds. For Delawere, Maryland and Virginia, warmer, deal ness and rain Monday and probably Tuesday. For the Carolinas and Georgia, local rains Monday and

the coast; warmer.

For Florida, Alabama, slightly warmer; rains Nabl night and Tuesday. For Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, increasing the ness, and local rains Monday; colder with local

For Western New-York, Western Pennsylvania, Wol. Virginia, Ohio, warinee; increasing ciontiness and nit into snow in northern partion. Monday, and probably Tuesday; decidedly colder Tuesday

night.
For Michigan, cloudy weather and rain, prelate snow; decided y colder by Monday evening; prelate cold wave and rhow Tuesday.
For Indiana and Illinois, inreatening weather and us; decidedly colder.
For Tunnastee and Kentucky, warmer presents with For Tonnessee and Kentucky warmer; leaf min many; rain Tuesday, and decidedly order rocking out

Tribune Office. Nov. 16. 1 a. m.-Fair weather power valled most of the day yesterday, with a thin tell of cloudiness at exemp. The wind go into the norther and the air was raw. The temperature ranged between and 48 degrees, the average (43th being 74 lower than the corresponding day last year, and 24 lower than the corresponding day last year, and 24 lower than the corresponding day last year, and 25 lower than the corresponding this city to-day there will probably a warmer, cloudly weather, followed by rain.